THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
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Home Guard Service.

The condition of things is beginning to require the calling out of the State militia in many counties for the arrest of deserters; and questions of exemption necessarily arise. While the Legislature have exempted several classes, they have expressly provided that this exemption shall extend only to the drills and ordinary exercises, and not to such cases as the calling of the Home Guard, (or militia as it should be) into actual service. The Legislature might have gone further, and extended the exemptions further, even to cases where the Home Guard are called out for patrol or ministerial duty—such as arresting deserters, guarding bridges, or the like; for, in such cases, the exempted classes are still presumed to be more usefully employed in the occupation which causes their exemption. But this the Legislature have refused to do; and they require the service of the exempts in all cases where the body of the Home Guard are called into the camp and field.

There is, then, for the Governor no alternative nor option but to execute the will of the Legislature. Nevertheless, with reference to printers, we understand that Governor Vance has interposed a discretion of his own. Considering the extreme anxiety of the public to hear the news, and the propriety of having them informed, as also considering the contract between the Editor and public, and the serious detriment of having the paper suspended, the Governor allows the exemption of a sufficient force, which he prescribes, to put forth the current news. This, we think, is all that could be asked of the Governor under the circumstances. We are not of the opinion that the press has or ought to have exclusive privileges above other useful classes. We think it ought to be used entirely for the public good, and so long as its service to the public is more advantageous, when employed in its usual occupation, then it ought to be so employed. But if the public safety, the public good, the public convenience even materially, should require the withdrawal of editors and printers from their avocations into the military service, they ought to go as servants of the public necessity like all others.

We are not at all startled when by public law prudently and wisely enacted, editors are required to render service to the commonwealth, even if it should suspend most of the papers in the land. We hold editers exactly as we hold other citizens, subject to the call of the country wherever they can be most useful.—Nevertheless the Legislature might readily have perfected their bill by leaving the exempts alone where they are most useful, except in case of actual invasion; but unfortunately that Legislature perfected nothing—Led as it was by Mr. Boyden and others of the same school, it spent its time in bitter invective in puerile assaults on imaginary evils entitling it only to the credit of being a Quixotic Assembly. Their is another thing which the exempts—who are now called out, may consider—the fault of these who have filled our woods with deserters; whose wholesale folly has encouraged and increased this crime. They and they alone are responsible for the inconveniences which their fellow-citizens are now being subjected to.

We take this opportunity of making note of another thing—a gross, unmitigated evil. I is the habitual employment in the local offices of men who are fit for field duty. One sees them everywhere. In the Enrolling offices, to begin with. Does a General want a clerk? He will take the prommest and healthiest young man he can find. Does the Adjutant General need Bureau assistants? the Quartermaster, Commissary and all the various departments? They find them among the young and able-bodied far too much. While our army is hard pressed, worn with constant, laborious, wearying duties, its force reduced, and the duties of each soldier increased; there are everywhere to be found those who are as well fit, exempted all the war, and kept from soaring the onerous and dangerous duties which appertain to the service.

And what the law requires is constantly violated, and evasions are made of its provisions. The Government is not to blame for this, but the individuals who slight its commands. And the most lamentable feature of the case is so far as North Carolina is concerned, that the "shade offices," as they are called, have been mostly filled during the war by those whose hearts were least in the cause, and are now, in many instances, by disloyal men—Yankees at heart; who are shielded from the military service by a "shade" employment.

The fact of it is, that a man need only go into a court of justice to see lawyers who refuse to take the oath of allegiance—and the Judges know it—permitted to practice, though the highest law of the land requires it; and the same Judge will send a poor devil who steals a ear of corn to the whipping post, and have his back lashed in the same moment when hunger is gnawing his stomach. We think that he who steals from the Government, which supports and defends him, the loyalty which is its due, is a worse thief, by all odds, than he who steals food to solace his hunger. The lax observance of the law is an evil of the Government—and begets others.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. NO. 32.

We published on Friday last, a communication from a gentleman in Oxford, referring to some alleged misconduct of Agents of the Navy Department in Granville county. We understood the communication to allege that these parties were unauthorized, bogus Agents, and that Capt. DeLeon, under whose authority they professed to be acting, was not aware of their conduct. Under this impression, we believed them deserving of censure and punishment, and so stated. But the following Card from Capt. DeLeon vindicates these gentlemen, and shows that our correspondent at Oxford has done them gross injustice.

We cheerfully make them the *amende* on our part, by publishing Capt. DeLeon's vindication, and shall not suffer our columns to be used further in any controversy that may grow out of the matter.

HALIFAX NAVAL STATION,
August 29th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—An article appeared in your paper of Friday last, which justice to my agents demands I should answer. The statements of the writer, who signs himself "Argus," are all *infamously false*. A simple statement of facts will be enough to expose the malice and mendacity of the article. The agents Mr. James W. Halstead and James J. Watson, whom he charges with acting under fictitious authority, were appointed by me by virtue of authority from, and in obedience to orders from the Navy Department. They were instructed to pay fifteen dollars per bushel for wheat, after consultation with the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies in Richmond, a less price than the army agents *were* paying in some counties, and the same that they were paying in others. I am satisfied that they have discharged the trust confided to them with zeal and fidelity, and the charge of "Argus" that they have been speculating and have made from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, is utterly and maliciously false. All bills for purchases of wheat have to be made in triplicate, approved by Paymaster Semple, Chief of Supplies, and paid by me; so it is impossible for an agent to act dishonestly by speculating for his advantage. Regretting the necessity which calls forth this article,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
P. M. DeLEON,
Paymaster C. S. Navy.

The Intentions of Sherman.

From the latest information from Atlanta, published in another column, his intentions are not by any means clear. He has evidently retired from the immediate front of Atlanta and was preparing for crossing and has probably crossed the Chattahoochee ere this.

That some important movement is in progress there can be no doubt, but it is not certain that this movement is a retreat. Sherman, finding that he stood no chance of success where he was, may have entirely altered his plans and this change of position may be the forerunner of new efforts for the capture of Atlanta. Massing his whole strength on our left, he may endeavor to drive our forces from East Point, secure the railroad and compel Hood to uncover the Gate City.

It is the opinion, however, of the Georgia papers near the scene of action, that Sherman is preparing to leave. It is certainly time for him to be disgusted with his want of success. His flanking movements were literally "played out" the moment our army crossed the Chattahoochee, and nothing remained to him but to fight. This he did on several memorable occasions, and invariably came to grief. For some time back he has ceased his assaults and vented his spite by throwing shells at the women and children who still remain in Atlanta. How long he would have continued this favorite Yankee pastime, it is impossible to tell—perhaps he may have kept it up all winter had not Wheeler got in his rear. This we think is the secret of Sherman having with drawn from our right and centre. By keeping up a show of force on the left, he may hope to convince Hood that he is about to assault that portion of our lines and under cover of this faint, cross his train over the river without let or hindrance.

A few days, or it may be hours, will clear up the mystery. If he assaults our line, another victory will be added to those already won by the army of Tennessee and valuable assistance will be rendered to the Peace party of the North. If he retreats, thousands of stragglers will fall into our hands the campaign will have proven a disastrous failure, and we shall be well rid of a great nuisance. The assistance rendered to the Northern Peace party will be as great or may be greater than if he had been beaten in battle. Look at it in any light, the news from the front is decidedly encouraging. Like Oliver Twist, we would like to have a "little more."

LANE'S BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE BELOW RICHMOND.—Extract from a letter dated

"NEAR FUZZLE'S MILLS, Aug. 18.

"Since my last we have had a hard time and severe fighting. Day before yesterday our Brigade made the most brilliant charge of the war. The enemy massed his heavy columns in front of troops on our right, drove Wright's Georgia brigade out of their breastworks, and killed Gen. Girardy, their commander. We moved our brigade by the right flank, charged at double quick with a yell, and re-captured the whole line. Just before our charge things looked blue enough; but the ever ready North Carolinians of our noble brigade again saved the day, as they did twice on the 12th May at Spotsylvania. All the army are complimenting us. We killed an enormous number of Yankees, and captured some 600 prisoners. As usual we fought Hancock's 2d corps. The whole thing was done by our bridade and a few Georgians who straggled in. It was glorious. Col. Barbour [commanding the brigade] was wounded. E. J. H., Jr."

FROM BELOW.

The Late Fight--Hampton's Cavalry---their Gallant Conduct--Splendid Fighting of North Carolina Troops--Rout of the Enemy--Depredations--Young Lady shot, etc.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

NEAR MALONE'S CROSSING
Petersburg and Weldon Railroad,
August 26, 1864.

Dear Express: The people residing in this locality, have just received an idea of the war, which has most indelibly impressed it upon their minds. Heretofore they have only read the newspaper accounts and heard the recitals of the wounded and convalescent, as they would pass back and forth to their homes.

Since the landing of Grant's army on the south side of James river, our fears have been excited time and again by the thousand and one rumors which would reach us almost every day, but knowing the importance of holding this line of road, we felt secure in the efforts which it was believed would be made by the Confederate authorities to afford it protection. This feeling of security was greatly shaken, however, when on yesterday two weeks ago, we learned that Grant had suddenly swung around an entire army corps, seized the road, and proceeded to fortify. The subsequent unsuccessful efforts of our forces to dislodge the enemy, had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, hope gave way to a feeling of deep despair. We prepared for the worst, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

A walk to-day, from the 14 Mile Crossing to Reams, a distance of four miles, showed truly a sad scene. On both sides of the track the enemy have swept fences and crops, leaving scarcely a vestige remaining. The crops, consisting chiefly of corn and sorghum, have been fed to men and horses, and the fences piled upon the railroad cribs to assist in the burning.

The road is quite effectually destroyed as far as Mrs. Fannie Hatton's place, a distance of about 2¾ miles south of Reams' Station. Above the station, I did not extend my walk, and therefore cannot speak from observation, but from all I can learn, the same destruction has taken place at least to the Yellow Tavern, making in all about nine miles of the track destroyed. In some places I observed that the sills had not been destroyed, but for the greater portion of the distance, sills have been burnt, and the iron heated.

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

The battle yesterday opened in this immediate neighborhood, as early as 11 o'clock, and was commanded by that gallant son of South Carolina, General Wade Hampton. He had at hand his brave assistants, Generals Butler, Rosser, Barringer and also Chambliss' Virginia Brigade, whose noble leader fell but a few days since on the north of James river, but by whom commanded yesterday, I have been unable to learn.

The enemy's cavalry were centred chiefly about Malone's crossing, with a strong force extending out on the county road leading to Brunswick stage road. This force was encountered a half a mile or more from the railroad and our cavalry dismounted and ordered to charge.

Like veterans they obeyed the command and under the eye of their great leader, rushed forward with an impetuosity that proved irresistible. Upon nearing the railroad, there are no woods to protect an assaulting column, and the approach is up a steep hill. Through this open space and up this rising ground, our fighting troopers drove the enemy to and beyond the railroad, for a distance of a half mile or more. In the meantime, such of the enemy as had advanced to the south of the crossing, hearing the firing on their right, quickly drew in their lines, and fell back.

The way being now clear south of the Crossing, General Hampton quickly swung his column of dismounting cavalry around to the right of the railroad, facing in the direction of Petersburg, and continued to advance, the enemy falling back before him.

From a short distance above the farm formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Crawford, on both sides of the railroad, the enemy had throwns up strong fortifications, built of logs, fence rails and earth. These fortifications extended on the left as high up as the lower water tank at Reams,' stretching across the road, and passing on to the right in front of Oak Grove Church as far east as Emmons' plantation. On the right the enemy's works extended up the side of the county road from Lanier's place to about 400 yards this side of Duval's Blacksmith shop, where they abruptly turn to the right and extend in a northeasterly direction around Duval's Sugar Cane field, until they strike the other line of works away off near Emmons' place. They were protected on all sides, and as they thought both in front and rear.

At a given signal, the order to charge was given, and on both sides of the road up came the Confederate troops—the cavalry on the right, and Gen. A. P. Hill's infantry on the left. Both charges were alike successful, but the works on the left being the strongest, and most heavily manned, the infantry suffered most. The cavalry never fought better, and many of them leaped the breastworks and shot such of the enemy as remained in the trenches. The cavalry column comprised Georgians, South Carolinians, North Carolinians and Virginians, all racing to be in first at what they expected would be the death struggle. Strange to say, the casualties here were unprecedentedly small, and I am credibly informed that the 13th Virginia regiment lost not a man killed, and had but two wounded. Capt. Junius Goodwyn, well known in your city, commanded a squadron of Chambliss' brigade, and was in the thickest of the fight. Fifteen of his men captured fifty one prisoners.

Gen. Hampton occupied a prominent position overlooking the field, and it was enough for the cavalry to know that the eye of their noble leader was upon them, and that his wise head and skillful hand controlled and directed all their operations. General Hampton will prove a most worthy successor to the chivalrous Stuart. The men not only have confidence in him, but they love him, and as long as his life is spared to command them, we may safely predict success in future for the cavalry when it is possible to command success.

Of the subordinate cavalry generals, it was my fortune to meet only with Gen. Barringer, of North Carolina. A more courteous gentleman, and one who enjoys to a greater extent the esteem and respect of his men, in service cannot boast. Gen. B has done much service in the vicinity of Petersburg; and your people are much indebted to him and his men for their timely aid on the memorable 9th of June when Kautz's raiders actually entered the suburbs, and saw the spires and steeples of Petersburg.

It is due to our noble sister State—North Carolina—to say that the entire infantry column engaged in the assault on the left of the railroad, was composed of her sons. Never did men move forward with a firmer step when ordered to charge, and never did troops fight with more distinguished gallantry. Any one who will visit the battle field as I have done, and see the character of the work they had to perform, will concur with me in the opinion that the men who carried them in the face of such a fearful fire, from both infantry and artillery, are worthy of being classed among the bravest. As a Virginian, I am proud to award this humble tribute to the gallantry of the brave North Carolinians who participated in this desperate fight. It is true that they have fought on every battle-field since this war commenced—commencing with Bethel, in June 1861, and closing at Reams' Station, August, 1854—with as much gallantry and determination as the troops from any other State, but on yesterday, as none but North Carolinians participated in the assault on the left, there can be no dispute as to who did the work. Amid the leaden hail and iron storm they rushed directly on to glory and to victory.

THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

The cavalry engaged on the part of the enemy were commanded by the noted Colonel Speer, who is believed to have had a brigade. All accounts agree that they were soon routed, and that they moved out of the way as fast as their horses could carry them.

The infantry consisted of the famous Second corps, (Hancock's) and all prisoners concur in the statement that it numbered between ten and twelve thousand men. They fought more valiantly than the cavalry, but were finally compelled to give way before the impetuous dash of the brave North Carolinians, and although the engagement did not become general until about three o'clock, before night the entire corps were utterly routed and flying in wild confusion east of the railroad in the direction of Prince George.

They left all of their killed and wounded, over two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of cannon in our possession.

The enemy's dead lay thickly scattered in all directions Friday morning. Many of them had fallen before the terrible fire of our artillery, (Pegram's Battalion,) and we saw several who had been cut in twain. The number of the enemy's horses killed was unusually large, and at the locality where most of the artillery were captured, we counted sixty one of these animals piled up and lying around on about a quarter acre of ground.

Hancock's corps, it will be borne in mind, is considered the very best in Grant's army, and more than one prisoner with whom we conversed, stated that it was regarded as the 'Stonewall Jackson' corps of the Army of the Potomac. What an equivocal compliment to that deeply lamented and illustrious hero and patriot! It was Hancock's corps that made the attack upon Johnston's Division at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and gained some advantage. It was there, too, that the jubilant Ingalls, Lincoln's Inspector General, telegraphed to Washington, 'Hancock has made a ten strike to-day. He has used up Johnston, and is now about to pitch into Early.'

SHOOTING A YOUNG LADY.

On Wednesday evening late, Speer and a portion of his cavalry, advanced down the railroad as far as the residence of the Rev. Mr. Gosee, about one mile below Malone's Crossing. Here, our pickets, who were stationed in Mr. Gosee's yard, fired upon the enemy and retreated. To Speer's eternal infamy be it said, he ordered his men to open upon the dwelling, which they did with great fury, pouring into it repeated volleys of minnie balls. A chimney, built in the centre of building, was all the protection the inmates had, and behind this the reverend gentleman gathered his aged mother his wife, two daughters, and three young ladies, who had fled upon the approach of the enemy higher up the road, and sought refuge with Mr. Gosee. The balls entered thick and fast, and one pierced Miss Mittie Gosee, a most estimable young lady of sixteen producing a painful, but it is hoped not fatal, wound. The screams of the ladies caused the *gallant* Yankee cavaliers to desist. Speer then entered the house, and was profuse in his regrets, but said he was under the impression that the building was filled with rebel soldiers. He sent for a Yankee surgeon, and then feigning sickness, asked for medicine. He was furnished with a real botanic dose of Number Six, which caused his ugly phiz to assume all the grimaces of a monkey. He next threw himself upon a bed and pretended to be asleep, but hearing heavy skirmishing down the road with our advanced pickets, he speedily regained his strength and leaving the house, made for his horse.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INVADERS.

The enemy killed every cow, hog, sheep and calf, that came in their path. At the residence of Mr. Smart, immediately on the road at Malone's Crossing, they killed a large flock of sheep, and every other animal on the place. Here too, as elsewhere, all the poultry were pressed into the service of the Yankee Commissary. At this house, Hancock established his headquarters, and on Wednesday, he, and Gen. Miles and Col. Speer, sat down to a sumptuous repast. Every dish on the bill of fare was stolen from Mrs. Smart who was invited to take a seat at the table, which she positively and persistently declined doing. The war has borne with peculiar hardship upon this family. Upon the commencement of hostilities they were comfortably situated in the county of Gloucester. The enemy's gunboats soon came along, and forced them to leave.—Here on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, they hoped to rest during the remainder of the war unmolested. But like many others, they have again fallen victims to the barbarous and wanton outrages of an implacable foe.

Many others have suffered greatly from the advance of the enemy. Among them may be mentioned Rev. B. E. Duval, Allen Heath, Andrew Slick, Rev Mr. Gosee, W. Gibson Webb and Winfield Hatten.

I have no room for further particulars, but may send you another communication in a day or two. Very truly yours,

SPECTATOR.

From the Richmond Whig, of Tuesday.

Early and Sheridan---The Situation Near the Potomac

We published yesterday a full account of an attack of Sheridan upon Early on the 25th, which the Baltimore *American* of the 27th endeavors to dwarf into a recon issance, but which our readers plainly saw, in spite of the prevarication of the *American's* correspondent, was a positive defeat. When Early's official account reaches us, this we are certain will prove to be the upshot of the affair. According to the *American*, before the reconnoissance, Wilson's cavalry was at Halltown, and Merritt's division of cavalry at Shepherdstown. The two, by arrangement, united at Kearneysville, and under Talbott moved a mile towards Halltown, where he met Early's skirmish line—dismounting a brigade, according to the *American*, he drove them back, but was forced to desist because Early's reserve, Breckinridge's corps, "two miles in length," was close at hand. In the meantime, Custar was cut off for a time, but Sheridan learned next morning, through a courier, that he was safe. The whole is summed up as one of those reconnoissances "*the object of which being accomplished, the force making it retired without considerable loss*." We have given this hasty and brief recapitulation of what we have already published in full, so that we might intelligibly locate the various places mentioned in the Yankee account. This will obviate the necessity of so doing when Early's official dispatch is received.

Harper's Ferry, at the junction of the Winchester and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, just where the Shenandoah river enters the Potomac, is distant from Winchester 27 miles.—Martinsburg is directly on the Baltimore and Ohio road 20 miles west of Harper's Ferry, and Kearneysville 6 miles west of Duffield, and consequently seven miles east of Martinsburg. Both are stations on the Baltimore & Ohio road. Shepherdstown, on the Virginia side of the Potomac and northward of the railroad, is about 12 miles from Harper's Ferry and the same distance from Martinsburg.—Leetown is two miles south of the railroad, on the Shepherdstown road, which crosses the railroad something less than a mile east of Kearneysville. Halltown is south-east of Duffield's Station, from which it is distant about seven miles. After what the *American* terms the reconnoissance of the 25th, Sheridan still continued with the main body of his army near Harper's Ferry, while Wilson's cavalry was again at Halltown, and Custar's at some other indefinite point of safety.

Sheridan has thus arranged his forces at and is striking distance of Harper's Ferry, not so much with a view, in an emergency, of occupying the famous heights; as of remaining at a point from which, if Early attempts to cross into Maryland, he will be able to reach Boonsboro' and other neighboring places, which the experience of two campaigns has established as strategic. These calculations will do very well, however, when debated in a General's tent, or when discussed in the columns of a newspaper, but like signs of rain in dry weather, they will all fail before the indomitable go-aheadativeness of a General like Early.

Ere this we would not be surprised if the deliberations of the Chicago Convention are not enlivened by the tidings of another rebel victory along the Potomac.

THE PROSPECT OF ABUNDANCE OF CORN.—So far as the human vision can penetrate, there seems to be the strongest reason to thank Providence for averting the danger of want of the necessary food of life, for which, to a very considerable extent, portions of the Confederacy have been suffering for several months past. The appearances around us, and the accounts from various parts of our own and the more Southern States, almost all speak of the most bountiful crop we have had for years. This coming event has indeed cast its shadow before, for corn, which had been as high here as $40 to $45 per bushel, has gradually fallen in price to $14 in this market, and it will doubtless go still lower, even before the new is matured. This shows that there has been plenty of corn in the State, but people who held it have been afraid to sell, lest, if there should be another short crop, their own families might come to want. All apprehensions of that kind being happily dissipated, the surplus of the last crop is now freely thrown upon the market at a more moderate price. We learn, also that farmers are already feeding their stock on the green growing crop, seeing that it is so luxuriant. And we may look for a far better and more abundant supply of meat this coming fall and winter. We have war indeed—and a dreadful, inhuman war—but let us be thankful that it is on our part a righteous and a successful war, and that we are spared the two other great scourges of the human family—Pestilence and Famine.—*Fay Observer*.

TIRED OF HIS BOARDING HOUSE.—Asa Harts, advertises from Johnson's Island, in a Northern journal, for a substitute to take his place in the military prison there:

Wanted, a substitute to stay here in my place. He must be thirty years old, have a good moral character; fine digesting powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such an one all the advantages of a strict retirement, army rations and unmitigated watchfulness to prevent them from getting lost, are offered for an indefinite period. Address me at Block 1, Room 12, Johnson's Island, Military prison, at any time for the next three years, enclosing half a dozen postage stamps.

ASA HARTS.

RESIGNED.—The resignation of the following named officers of North Carolina Regiments have been accepted by the President: Lt. Col A. M. Waddell, 3d Cavalry. Major Henry Harding, 61st Regiment. Lieut. Exum Lewis, 23d Regiment.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No 8.
Raleigh August 29th 1864.

To the Editors of the Confederate:—I would be glad if you would publish in your paper the following donations of Fruits and Vegetables from the citizens of Edgecomb county N. C to the soldiers in the trenches around Petersburg. It was impracticable to send these donations to Petersburg. They were turned over to me for distribution among the sick and wounded soldiers in the three General Hospitals at Raleigh. They are now equally divided to General Hospital No. 8, General Hospital No. 7, and Pettigrew Hospital. Very respectfully,

Your Ob't Servant.
H. G. LEIGH.
Surgeon in Charge.

A list of vegetables and fruit contributed by citizens of Edgecombe county, N C forwarded by F. L. Bond, Esq., from Tarboro, and consigned to Maj. Robt Tannahill, at Petersburg, intended for distribution to the army in the trenches around Petersburg.

On the arrival of the supplies at Weldon it was ascertained that the enemy was in possession of the road; most of the articles being of a perishable condition it was found impracticable to reach Petersburg by the Danville road in time to save them, and in order that they might [illegible] to the Surgeons in charge of the Hospitals at Raleigh for the benefit of the soldiers.

Mrs Mary Knight, Melons to Genl's Lee and Beauregard; Thomas Norfleet, one wagon load of Peas, Apples and collards; Dr. N. J. Pittman, one cart load of Tomatoes, Apples and Collards; Wm. B. Myers, one lot of empty barrels; Mrs. Wm. Dozier, one bucket of Tomatoes; Robt. Wimberly, 1 wagon and cart load of Peas, Tomatoes, Cymblins and Melons; Jordan Knight, 1 cart load of Apples, Cymblins, Cucumbers and Beets; Olien Cobb, 1 cart load of Apples, Peas and Collards; Joseph R. Lloyd, 1 wagon load of Apples and 1 cart load of Potatoes; Mrs. Polly Cobb, 1 cart load of Tomatoes, corn cucumbers, peas and cymblins; Dr. Jo. Lawrence, one cart load of apples and collards; Wm. M. Piper, one cart load of cymblins and tomatoes; David Cobb, 1 cart load apples, cymblins, peas, corn and cucumbers; Miss A. C. Parker, one cart load of potatoes and collards; H. B. Bryant, 1 cart load of collards, pepper, and tomatoes; Mrs. Lamon J. Dunn, 1 cart load apples, tomatoes, potatoes and collards; Miss Mary Randolph, on tub of beets; Rev. J. H Daniel, one wagon load of pepper, apples, peas, potatoes, cymblins and beets; Mayo Wordsley, one wagon load melons, apples, peas, corn, and potatoes; James R. Thigpen, 2 bbls potatoes and bag peas; Joseph Pippen, 1 wagon load peas, cymblins beets and collards; Robt Norfleet, 1 wagon load collards, potatoes, apples, cymblins; Hugh McNair, one bbl of potatoes; Wm. Thigpen, 1 wagon load potatoes, melons, tomatoes, cymblins and beets; C. H. Jenkins, 1 wagon load of melons, peas, potatoes and collards; Dr. Jo Baker, one bbl of vegetables; Mrs. Sally Foxhall, one bbl and one box of vegetables; Mrs. George Brown, 1 tub of ocra, snaps, onions and potatoes; Mrs Martha Powell, 1 wagon load of melons, apples, tomatoes and collards; Major W. F. Lloyd, 1 wagon load melons, apples corn and cymblins; A. W. Whitehurst, one box of vegetables; Mr. J. S. Dancy, one cart load of melons; Capt. J. Porter, 1 cart load of melons and collards, James Battle, 1 wagon load apples, potatoes and collards; Sam'l Moore, 1 cart load of cymblins, collards and onions; Mrs. J Pippin, 1 wagon load of apples, potatoes, and collards; David Barlow, 1 bbl *Sweet Cider*.

Very respectfully,
(Signed.) F. L. BOND.

Petersburg, Va., August 23rd 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Below I send you the casualties of Co. K., 15th N. C. Regt. commanded by Capt. J. P. Cross, in the battle of Sunday, August 21st., near Petersburg.

Killed—none; wounded, Sergt. J. H. Williams, bruised by shell in breast; privates David Koontz, in face, severely; Daniel S. Hartley, in hand, severely; R. H. Braswell, in arm severely; W. G. Williams, jarred by explosion of shell.

JAS. P. CROSS,
Capt's Co. K, 15th., N. C. T.

Near Petersburg, Va., August, 22nd. 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Please publish the following list of casualties in the 47th. N. C. Regt., in the fight, near the Weldon railroad, on yesterday. P. A. PAGE, Serg't Maj.

Co. A—Wounded: Serg't W'm Chambliss, in left arm; Corp'l W H Perry, neck, slight.

Co B—Killed: Private Wm Minga; wounded, Private J R Strickland, side and head.

Co. E—Capt J H Norwood, (commanding Regiment) wounded in the side, slightly; Private J W Mooneyham, contusion of left arm; J W Barlow, contusion of left ankle; John A Sykes, in right wrist; Henry Bailey, contusion left arm; Wm H Terry, left knee.

Co. F—Wounded: J M Q Spencer, contusion of right foot; James Alford, in thumb.

Co. G—Wounded: J J Bowden, in face; W H Perry, back and head, severe; Sidney Joyner, in hand.

Co H—Wounded: Joseph McGhee, left hip; Sergt M Johnson, left thigh.

Co. I Killed: Sergt Woodly Beavers, private Sidney Medlin. Wounded: W S Massey, in back; Calvin Cope, both thighs, slight; J H Freeman, right leg; Henderson Jackson, both legs amputated.

Co. K—Killed: Private Luke Simpson. Wounded: M D Bynum, left ankle; A G Sharp, right thigh.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 8; wounded, 22.

ANOTHER MILITARY PRISON.—We understand, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, that another military prison for Yankees is to be erected on the Central railroad near Milton.

Notwithstanding the fact that the prison at Andersonville has been enlarged, it is still too small to hold the captured Yankees. The number at the present time is over 33,000, and more are coming daily.

The prison at Andersonville measures five hundred and forty yards one way, and two hundred and sixty the other. The prison near Milton is to be four hundred and forty yards square.

Yankee papers state that the guerrillas continue to be particularly active in Kentucky.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

"How to Live Well on Nothing a Year."

"I suppose there is no man in this world, or rather Vanity Fair, of ours, so little observant as not to think sometimes about the affairs of his acquaintances, or so extremely charitable as not to wonder how his neighbor Jones, or his neighbor Smith, can make both ends meet at the end of the year. The appearance of the Jenkinses, with their carriage and fine show, surprises one, day by day. We know that the carriage is bought, but not paid for, and ditto horses; yet the carriage and horses represent so much money, and more than the Jenkensics were known to have. Then they give dinners, splendid teas, chatty and costly; suppers superb, with groaning sideboards loaded with beverages. What is Jenkins? Commissioner of the Tape and Sealing-wax Office, or Commissary of a post, with two thousand a year, "pink backs." Had his wife a private fortune? Pooh! Miss Flint; one of eleven children of a small squire in Buckinghamshire, or some other shire.—All she ever gets from her family is a turkey at Christmas, with two or three sisters and sisters' husbands to taste its fatness. How does Jenkins balance his income? It is a chief study; but one may, by extensive enquiry and observation of Jenkins, learn how a man lives, seemingly comfortably, on *nothing* a year. It is best not to acquire this knowledge by experience, but to obtain all we can by observation."

Whenever Jenkins settles down and makes his establishment, though he lives on nothing a year, somebody who is *not* a Jenkins, nor any kin to Jenkins, nor has any interest in Jenkins, is sure to pay for Jenkins' living. Somebody must pay, even for gentlemen who "live on nothing a year."

The foregoing is a rough sketch, not faithfully quoted, but pretty fairly, of a character drawn by Thackery in his "Vanity Fair."—These characters are all over the world—in every place of society are they to be seen: Social livers on "nothing a year." Political livers on "nothing a year;" alas! these last infest the public worse than pestilence. They are they who profess love for the people, whine about lost rights of the people, draw gloomy pictures of happening events, and point at those who are willing and can redress existing evils—all the while meaning that they are the only good. These fellows live on "nothing a year," and those who pay for *their* living are persons who confide in them—dupes who are misled by them—gulls who are swindled by them—and the people who are betrayed by them. If there ever was a people on the face of the earth who have been victimized by the Jenkinses "living on nothing a year," it has been the crazy, fanatical, now distracted and bankrupted Yankee nation.—They went into all the causes of mad and insensate folly which preceded and brought on disunion, under the counsel and for the benefit of Jenkins. They listened to his counsel.—When dissolution did occur, instead of accepting the inevitable necessity of separation, they went to war, lured by the assurance of the arch Jenkins of all, that a few men, a small outlay, a short ninety days, will fill up the measure of suffering, and crush the rebellion. When the first disaster at Bull Run took place, they shut their eyes to truth, and only heard the cool calculating lie, rounded off by Jenkins, just as these "livers on nothing a year" round off a lie, when, ever and anon, some poor Raggles ventures to obtrude the enquiry, "how long he is to pay for the living?"

And so through all along the now near four years, has Yankeedom fed, supported, sustained and furnished the living of the Jenkinses, Lincoln and Seward, and been compensated only in lies—stolid, indigestible lies—hard and indifferent for food as the shell of a terrapin, or the the skin of an alligator.

Not only all Yankeedom in general, but New York in particular, and Wall street, have paid the living of Jenkinses, who "living on nothing a year," have fed and fattened and gorged and gluttoned. Cameron, with his contracts for army supplies; Welles and all his host of Navy dealings; Chase, the manipulator, with his soft delicate touch; Stanton, and Wood, and Opdyke the Mayor, the seller of goods to Government, who had an interest, or didn't have an interest, just as it happened to suit the moment of swearing; and Blair, who with the aid of telegraphic touches elevates or depresses the thermometer in Wall street, silently and secretly, when all his Cabinet brethren are not let into the amusement, the profitable amusement.

All—all these are the Jenkinses—big, giant, Jenkinses—who "live on nothing a year" in the gross, besides the family, lineal and collateral, down to the very dwarfs and pigmies who only feed upon the crumbs of nothing.

And Grant, and Sherman, and those after their kind, too are Jenkinses—Jenkinses of blood. They "live on nothing a year," and those who pay, are yearning mothers, fond, doting wives, tender sisters, fathers, proud and hopful fathers, and kin and friends, the links in the chain of relation that bound to society those who, but a short time since, were stout, hale strong growing men, but now are stark, stiff, buried corpses. And what compensation do *these* victims of Jenkins get for all *they* pay? Why, bulletins of victory—*glad* successes, hopeful predictions, such as these—"Splendid Victories"—"Rebel Rout"—"Glorious Strategy"—"If Grant can stay where he is, he owns Richmond and Lee's army"—and "he must be kept where he is at all hazards, and all costs." Yes, at all *costs!* Already the cost has been millions of life and money. No wonder that the time of these Jenkinses begins to draw near an end, for this "living on nothing a year" has not an eternity for its endurance. This "nothing," which only signifies *something unknown*, begins one day or another to be found out; and then Raggles, all the Raggleses, who have been paying the rents, taxes, rates, mortgages, domestic charges, the meats, and drinks, and dances, and music, and jokes—find out that *they* are the unlucky representatives of a defective capital of those who have been "living on nothing a year."

The Yankee nation is now the awakening Raggles, and as its ruin and destruction has not been half done, or intermitted, so its cry of desolation and wrath is furious and demoniacal. We shall soon hear it in full howl. Not all the packs in Chevy Chase, run mad with hydrophopia, would bay with half so wild a lamentation, as will the Yankee people when they wake to look upon the face of the ruin they have brought upon themselves.

Why Not?

Major General Hancock has telegraphed Stanton, has telegraphed Dix, and by this time all the miscegenators and *-trixes* have rejoiced in the glorious victory achieved by the Yankees on Sunday last near Reams' Station, and all with a loss of twelve hundred or fifteen hundred, surmised no more, no less. And why should not Grant thus telegraph, and Stanton, and Dix. Some innocent may presume to say because it wasn't true. Now how absurd!—True, what have Yankee Generals got to do with truth? That's not the way to "live on nothing a year," and make the people pay for it. And while one is lying, why not have a stout, full-grown lie, with good developments and proportions—one that would not shame its father like a petty little dwarf of a lie would be sure to do. Besides, Gen. Grant is no tyro in the art. His first essay was a "stunner;" that "bayonet charge" at Williamsburg, which plain old Jubal Early was green enough to contradict, and which truly had no more of fact in it than there is honesty in toryism.

But really, there is a bold assurance about this one that out-yankees yankeedom. Hancock's men were stormed in his works, and the works captured and held by our men. In those works he had colors held in the hands of his men. These colors were taken out of their hands and are held by ours as trophies of victory. He had guns planted in these works and served, and these guns were taken by our men; five Napoleons and four rifles. These guns were turned upon their flying defenders, and the Acteons were eaten up by their own dogs. And for the loss—(a surmise) of fifteen hundred. Why twenty odd hundred of prisoners have passed through the dark passages of the Libby to the elysium of Belle Isle, besides the other hundreds that were carried off crippled and lacerated, and hundreds yet again whom no one cared to touch, who were fit neither for prison nor hospital, but only for bugs and worms—they and the two hundred and fifty horses that *lay* beside them while Hancock *lied* about them.

There was a work to do for the Chicago Convention, and Hancock has done it; and there was a time when this lie would have gone gulping down the throats of the same people who had strangled by others like it. But that time has passed. Along with this report there went another from an altogether different source. The few short words of Robert Lee, telling what was done, and who did it, and thanking God for the succor which enabled it to be done, and His instruments for doing it. This is truth, and the time now is that the Yankee people understand it to be so; and one of the best signs of peace is that the misguided and deceived are ceasing to believe lies. A few days will give us the result at Chicago. It may be looked for at any time. It will tell for peace or war, and our people while hoping, longing for the one, if it brings independence, are prepared for the other rather than any coming short of freedom.

Lincoln's Policy.

The movement of Lincoln, in proposing an armistice at this time, if true, as reported, (which we do not believe,) may well suggest the inquiry at this time, whether he really means a *bona fide* armistice. Is it most probable, that if offered, it will be in such terms as only to ask us to deliver up ourselves to the knife already whetted against our threats, and on such terms as the South will be compelled to refuse? But if done, Lincoln will have accomplished his ends. By making the offer he will have gained his purpose, and will await a positive and authoritative refusal on our part so as to reveal his real purpose in making it. As soon as that refusal comes, he will turn to his people and say, You want peace. I have tried to get it for you, and you see my success. I have offered an armistice, and the offer has been flung back with insult in my face. The rebels, as you see, are determined to have all or none, and it rests with you to say whether you will help me to crush them, or submit to their terms, and, by losing the South, entail upon your children and your children's children, the burdens of this war.

To such sentiments uttered by their Chief Executive, reiterated by his partisans, harped upon with all the force of perverted ingenuity and eloquence by a servile press, what could the peace party of the North say—what could Vallandingham, or Long, or Vorhees offer in reply? Not one word, or not a word to which their people would listen.

Convinced that the rejection of the armistice had weakened the South by stirring up domestic elements of disaffection, convinced too, that nothing but our entire overthrow could ever bring them peace, the whole herd would, as a choice of evils, go over to Lincoln in the hopes of so strengthening him as to crush us out, and so procure the peace they believe to be only thus attainable.

We agree with the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, that this armistice business may be a snare, a trick—the vilest and most atrocious of all the tricks that have disgraced, if that were possible, the bloody administration of Abraham Lincoln.

We shall have to wait and see.

One Very Short Step to the Front.

Sixty-eight of the Magistrates of Orange county, as will be seen by the proceedings in another column, taken from the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, have unanimously resolved that they will sell at schedule prices to the destitute families of their soldiers, and a few other persons in extreme want, one-tenth part of all the grain (wheat and corn which they have of this year's crop to dispose of, and they call upon all the farmers to do the same.—And they call on those who have not wheat and corn, but have money, to contribute thereof for the same object.

Subjoined to these proceedings is a short but admirable address, signed by Messrs. P. C. Cameron and J. W. Norwood, County Agents. While we acknowledge the commendable character of these proceedings, and are inclined to render just praise for this beginning of an associated effort in the right direction, we confess, to great disappointment, that the Magistrates of Orange should have fallen so far short of the full measure of duty. As a matter of charity and benevolence, their action is worthy of all praise. It is thoughtful, considerate and just. But we had hoped that if so enlightened a body of citizens as the Magistrates of Orange had brought themselves to survey the ground, that they would at once have occupied the most advanced position. It surely cannot have escaped their observation, that the most critical danger the nation has now to encounter, is its financial embarrassment. The earnest appeals of the new Secreeary of the Treasury for the popular confidence, cannot have escaped them. His hopeful and confident assurances have not missed their attention. Why then did they not meet the issue, and resolve to sell to all persons buying for consumption, not at schedule prices, but at fair equivalent prices—counting the money to be received valuable? Why did not they go further even, and announce the confidence of the Magistrates of Orange in the integrity and ability of the Government, and practically demonstrate that confidence by putting a foot down upon the extortion and inordinate and ruinous prices of the day? Governor Graham, the Confederate Senator, heeds no admonition, we are sure, on the point of preserving the national credit; for however wide we differ from Gov. Graham more in political prejudice than opinion, we are sure, than in political principle, if the matter were fairly understood between us, we have an abiding confidence in the sterling personal qualities of this now the most eminent of North Carolina's statesmen, in high position and that he will be forthcoming always, whenever the honor of the nation is involved, to preserve and maintain it. But the Hon. Josiah Turner would not be injured by a little propping on the question of preserving the national faith. This politician, not a whit less honest than the average of his class, and withal far more possessed of entertaining and agreeable qualities than most of them, and therefore the more dangerous, is nevertheless wholly a politician, and with the acumen of one of a class who scents danger with the keenest olfactories.

We are therefore not without our fears, that Mr. Turner might not view the preservation of the national integrity quite so much in the light of a moral proposition as in that of a political expediency; and that in arguing out the theory, he might make a logical circle of which Mr. Turner might be the centre. So that the unanimous action of the Magistrates of Orange would not in all probability be wholly lost on her immediate Representative.

But far more efficacious would the action of the Magistrates of Orange have been upon the State at large, if they had stepped forward, the first example of associated effort to put down the destructive prices which are entailing on us so many present hardships, and are destined to afflict the State, if persisted in, with innumerable woes. Can any man fail to perceive the out-crop of this mine of trouble? Repudiation, with all the accompaniments of broken faith, lost honor, forfeited esteem, destroyed credit, with the attendant prostration of enterprise, energy and prosperity for generations. On the other hand, who can doubt, if society be true to itself, that if we establish confidence, support the financial branch of the Government, count its promises for gold, that a rich harvest will be reaped in the ample and easy capacity for the redemption of the public obligation, and the preservation of the national faith.

We are saddened that we are obliged to record, right on the heel of the earnest appeals of Mr. Trenholm, that the Magistrates of Orange have looked upon the wounded who fell among thieves and passed by upon the other side. It is but little comfort to a public representative to address his mind from day to day to a remind of the people of their best interests, and meet no response. Before the next session of Congress, the people of the Confederacy are to decide between national prosperity, or the reverse; and only confidence is the remedial prescription.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—We notice that the Rev. J. K. Howell has retired from the editorial chair of the *Spirit of the Age*, published at Raleigh. Hereafter, John G. Williams will have sole charge of the editorial department of the paper.

WE are requested to state, that Gen Barringer's Cavalry Brigade is at present in the vicinity of Stony Creek. The cars run on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad to that point, which is strongly guarded. Parties wishing to reach that Brigade, should take this route. It is entirely safe.

THERE is not one single enormity which Yankee Fourth of July orators and Yankee historians have been in the habit of ascribing to the ministry and armies of George III, which their own Congress and their own people have not committed on a vastly extended scale, and with the addition of tenfold horrors, against the South.

Forty-seventh N. C. Regiment.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you please publish the following list of casualties of this regiment in the battle at Reams' station on the 25th August.

Field and Staff none.

Killed: Color bearer Atlas Deaton, color corpl W B Perry.

Company A—Wounded; Lieut Thomas Westray, severely, in thigh; sergt Stott, arm, severely; sergt Warren, shoulder, slight; W H Perry, shoulder, slight; J Bissett, leg, slight; G Lewis, arm, severe; R Morgan, leg, slight; A Chambler, arm, slight; J J Bissett, thigh, severe.

Company B—Killed: M T Arnold.—Wounded: L S Allen, over eye; sergt Jones, hand, finger amputated.

Company C—Wounded: J Haley, finger amputated; A Adams, left shoulder, severe.

Company D—Wounded: Granberry Rowe, bowels, severe.

Company E—Wounded: Privates J P Bailey, bowels, severe; D A Maugum, hip, severe; J S Cope, arm, slight; J D Richardson, face; A Furgurson, hand slight.

Company F—Wounded: Private Marcus Evans, thigh, severe.

Company G—Wounded: Sergt Rufus Horner, thigh, severe; private J Overton, hip, by falling off a limp.

Company H—Wounded: Sergt W C Stronach, shoulder, severe; N Thompson, shoulder, severe; J Scott, leg amputated; Henry McGhee, thigh, severe; David Dunn, bowels, arm and thigh, severe.

Company I—Wounded: Capt J W Brown, right thigh amputated; privates W C Brown, in groins, severe; W S Watts, thigh, severe; G H Rochell, arm; W Carpenter, shoulder, severe.

Company K—Wounded: Lieut F L Pettit, right arm resected of humerus; corpl Love, thigh slight.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed 3; Wounded 34; Missing none.

Where all did so well, and when so much was accomplished, it is difficult to mention individual cases of gallantry without injury to others; but a few are so conspicious that they cannot be overlooked. After the ensign and color corporal were both shot down on the charge, Lieut. Thomas Taylor, Co. K, seized the colors, bore them to the enemies fortifications and planted them there.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Willie D. Jones, Company I, at the head of a squad of men, leaped the captured works and flanked a considerable body of the enemy and a battery, that continued firing on the main line.—With this squad of men, he captured many prisoners and the battery.

Private Robert Massey, Co. G, slew a Yankee Major in single combat, on his refusing to surrender.

W. C. LANKFORD,
Major commanding 47th N. C. Regt.

Twenty-Sixth N. C. Regiment.

List of killed and wounded in 26th N. C. Regiment, McRae's Brigade, in action below Reams', Aug. 25th, 1864:

Field and Staff—Col Jno R Lane, severely in left breast by shell; Sergeant Major M J McSween, severely in face.

Company A—Killed: Corpl Saml Wayman, Private J W Ketchum. Wounded: H Y Walker, left thigh amputated, mortal; M C Plummer, in right lung mortal; J C Collins, left leg amputated, Z P Osborn, right lung, severe.

Company B—Wounded: Privates S L Laney, right thigh amputated; A Eason, left ankle, slight; J H Robinson, right ankle, slight.

Company C—Wounded: Sgt Esley Higgins, abdomen, since dead.

Company D—Wounded: Sgt W F Udy, right leg amputated; Privates S L Jones, right leg, flesh; David Adams, left thigh, flesh.

Company E—Killed: Private Joseph Ellis. Wounded: Sgt J M Brooks, right thigh and abdomen; Corpl J H Fitts, flesh in breast; Privates Laban Ellis, flesh in right thigh; H B Welch, flesh in right thigh.

Company F—Wounded: Private A P Kirby, right arm flesh.

Company I—Wounded: Lt J A Bush, flesh in right thigh; Privates T H Hartley, left arm flesh, severe; P Gibson, right hand.

Company K—Wounded: Sergeant J T Gaddy, right arm flesh.

J. A. POLK,
Adj't 26th N. C. Regiment.

North Carolina papers please copy.

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 31, 1864.

I have the pleasure of returning thanks, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under my charge, to the following ladies and gentlemen for the valuable contributions annexed to their names, viz:

August 8.—Mrs. Madison Baugh, 1 gallon buttermilk.

Aug. 8.—Mrs. Needham Price, 156 watermelons.

Aug. 9.—Mrs. S. H. Rogers, 2 bushels squashes.

Aug. 11.—Mrs. Madison Baugh, 1 gallon buttermilk.

Aug. 12.—Mrs. David Hinton, 39 watermelons.

Aug. 13 Dr. James Dunn, 1½ bushels tomatoes and 1½ bushels squashes.

Aug. 13.—S. H. Rogers, a lot of cucumbers, beets, squashes, onions, snaps, tomatoes, roasting ears, apples and Irish potatoes.

Aug. 17.—Mrs. Madison Baugh, 1 gallon buttermilk.

Aug. 19.—Mrs. G. H. Wilder, 1½ bushels apples, 1 peck tomatoes and 1 gallon vinegar.

Aug. 23.—Mrs. Madison Baugh, 1 gallon buttermilk.

Aug. 24.—Mr. J. M. Harris, a lot of tomatoes and squashes.

Aug. 26.—Mrs. Henry Bryan, (Chatham county) a lot of squashes, tomatoes and butterbeans.

Aug. 26.—Mrs. W. H. Jones, (Chatham county) 3 bushels apples, 1 bushel Irish potatoes, 8 lbs. butter and 1 gallon vinegar.

Aug. 27.—J. M. Harris, a lot of tomatoes and squashes.

Aug. 27.—Mrs. Madison Baugh, 1 gallon buttermilk.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in Charge.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Mrs. Ellen M. Wood, wife of the Rev. M. L. Wood, of the N. C. Conference and Missionary to Chin died at Shanghai on the 16th March last.

IF our correspondent "JUNIUS," has been a careful reader of our paper, he will discover that it is not upon the arrest of deserters alone that we rely upon filling the army, but we have been the strong war advocate of filling the ranks from every available source within the reach of the Government.

AN Illinois soldier, at Vicksburg, describes the country there as made with an eye to economy; the ground being set on edge, so that both sides might be cultivated. The ravines are very deep, and run in a most labyrinthian manner.

Casualties in Lane's Brigade.

HEAD'QRS LANE'S BRIGADE,
August 27, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Will you be kind enough to publish the following list of casualties in Lane's N. C. Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Conner, during the engagement of the 25th of August, 1864, near Reams' Station.

7TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Company A—Killed: Privates Nelson Bost, —Frank Turner. Wounded: Lieut D P Boger; Corp'l —— Furr; Privates G D Allmen, W M Joyner, W Still, J J Vanderburg.

Company C—Wounded: Privates S E Shearer; S Bryant, M F C Jodings.

Company D—Wounded: Private W Cashim.

Company E—Wounded: Sergt G M Baine; Privates D S Price, J Liles, M Troxler.

Company F—Killed: Sergt J F Neuson. Wounded: Private Wm Fry, F Morris, J A Bas lin.

Company G—Wounded: Sergt W H McGhee; Private J Marshall.

Company H—Wounded: Privates S M Morrison, J S Vanpelt, H J Long, E B Rinnons, L Holms, C D Alexander.

Company I—Killed: Capt J R McAuley. Wounded: Private O C Overcast.

Company K—Wounded: Sergt S Gaultney; Private G Teague.

RECAPITULATION—Killed: 1 officer 3 men; wounded: 1 officer 27 men; aggregate 32.

18TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Company B—Wounded: Captain N W Buie.

Company C—Wounded: Lieut Owen Smith; Private J Craige.

Company H—Wounded: Sergt M Mc Keel.

Company K—Killed: Private C Davis.

RECAPITULATION—Killed: Officers none; men 1; wounded: Officers 2; men 2; aggregate 5.

28TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Fild and Staff—Wounded: Lieut Col W H A Speer, mortally.

Company A—Wounded: Captain B F Lovell, Sergt W B Holyfield, Private M H Freeman.

Company B—Killed: Capt T T Smith, Private L A Clominger. Wounded: Lieut R D Rhyne, Privates R G Rutledge, J R Sarvis, A J Boldin, M A Clark, M C Perkins, J G Ratchford.

Company C—Killed: J B Rillion, L H Grice. Wounded: Captain J Linebarger, Lieut M A Shorburg, Privates D J Drum and L L Huffman.

Company D—Wounded: Privates John Hopkins and B R Mauldin.

Company E—Wounded: Capt T S Green, Private G M McRae.

Company F—Wounded: Privates B A Phillips, Anderson Douglas.

Company G—Wounded: Capt G W McCauley, Private G C Sykes.

Company H—Wounded: Privates W W Lee, G M Moore.

Company I—Killed: Sergt S S Harding. Wounded: Private C Wagrer.

Company K—Killed: Private W D Kendal. Wounded: Sergts D M Ross, D J Bost, Privates S C McKinley, W H Aldridge, J E Endy.

Recapitulation.—Killed: Officers 1, men 5; Wounded: Officers 7, men 24—Aggregate 37.

33D N. C. REGIMENT.

Company A—Wounded: Sergt M E Reicks.

Company B—Wounded: Sergt T L Mayd, Private M L Morrison.

Company C—Wounded: Lieutenant A B Howard.

Company D—Wounded: Private J McGilroy. Missing: James Wails.

Company F—Killed: Private R F Gibbs. Wounded: Lt J Swindell.

Company G—Wounded: Private W Gallamore.

Company H—Wounded: Capt R Gatling; Sergt T W Williams.

Company K—Wounded: Lieutenant J R Moore.

RECAPITULATION—Killed: Officers none, men 1; Wounded: Officers 4, men 6; Missing: Officers none, men 1—Aggregate 12.

37TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Company A—Wounded: Corpl Jno Cook; Private Geo Blackburn.

Company B—Wounded: Corporal Robert Francis; Privates A F Stafford, W R Heath.

Company C—Wounded: Private S W Nax. Missing: J M Wood.

Company D—Privates C E Baker, H B Griffin, A R Brown, wounded; R M Hasty, missing.

Company E—Privates W L Foster, W Hollars, L J Beckham, wounded; J N Adams, W Cable, missing.

Company F—Privates W J Maston, B F Clary, wounded.

Company G—Private J J Bentley, wounded.

Company H—Sergt J C Froneberger, Priv W Manney, J B Thomason, Thos Hanna, A J Edwards, S D Maxwell, Frank Smith, Jas Mulhey, wounded; Enoch Phipps, Lieut A P Torrence, Co. C, missing.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed: none; wounded: 1 officer, 23 men; missing 5 officers. Aggregate 29.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
E. J. HALE, Jr., A. A. G.

North Carolina papers please copy.

Casualties in the

4TH N. C. CAVALRY, COL. D. D. FEREBEE, COMMANDING.

Company A—Lt J P Kendall, wounded slight in hand; Privates W F Tyson, in leg, and B F Davis, in leg; Private Jas P Richardson, missing.

Company B—Sergeant John B Haynes, wounded in mouth; Sergt James F Ford, wounded in head and a prisoner; Private J H Willis, in knee; Private John Ferrell, missing.

Company C—Pri'e H J Stoakes, wounded slight in hip.

Company D—Private A J Bridgers wounded in head; Frank McGerrill, in arm; J Russell, in leg; Private J B Grant, missing.

Company E—Private Wm Biggins, missing.

Company F—Privates D Rice, wounded in elbow; H H Gill, in hand, severe; J H Daughtrey, in head.

Company G—Private W F Moss, wounded slight in side.

Company H—Corporal J J Applewhite, wounded slight in side; Privates Jas L Ellis, severe in thigh; Jas Farmer, in leg and knee; S J Peele, in hip.

Company K—Private Redmond Curl, mortally wounded in head; Corpl D W Parker, slight in side.

Total—Wounded 20; missing 3.

A NEW Methodist paper has been started in Ohio, under the auspices of a body of Methodists in that State, who, having repudiated the Abolitionism and Black Republicanism of the old church, have left its communion and set up a church of conservative and constitutional sentiments.

An Appeal to the Farmers and Liberal Men of Orange.

On Tuesday of last week the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the County Court, sixty-eight Magistrates being present and voting. Afterwards, all the citizens who were in the Court House voted unanimously that they would do the same thing:

Resolved, unanimously:

1. That we will sell at schedule prices to the destitute families of our soldiers and few other persons in extreme want, one-tenth part of all the wheat and corn which we have of this year's crop to dispose of.

2. That we earnestly call upon all the farmers of the county to do the same thing.

3. That we do earnestly call upon all persons in the county who have money and no grain to spare to contribute of their money to the same object.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The undersigned were appointed County Agents last Fall to procure corn for soldiers' families and the poor of the county for this year. They have bought and distributed more than six thousand bushels, but that is not enough, and they can get no more, and the means of the country will not allow wheat to be bought at twenty-five dollars a bushel, and soldiers' wives are suffering and their children are crying for bread.

Between 1500 and 2000 of our fellow citizens have gone to fight for their liberty and ours, for their rights and ours, and for all that freemen hold dear. These noble men have left all behind them, their business, their prospects in life, their wives and children, homes and friends, and one half of them will never see wife, or children, or home, or friends again. They have endured hunger and thirst, toil and hardship beyond what we can well conceive. They have met death in all the horrid forms of battle, and from wounds and disease. Such is the fate of war. But many of them have felt a deeper and more piercing anguish, and harder for a brave man to bear—that of hearing that their wives and children have suffered for the want of some dry corn bread. That is our fault.

Noble army of noble men! Thus they have suffered, and still they have fought as never men fought before; and still they stand as an immovable barrier between us and destruction.

But, farmers of Orange, how has it been with you? At home, in peace and comfort, you have held and enjoyed your property, and sold your surplus products at enormous prices, and have been making more money than you ever did before in all your lives.—And yet the soldiers' families have suffered all around you.

Let us all be up and doing. Clean up some of your wheat immediately. Let soldiers' families have it, and take their orders in payment, or deposit it at the mills for them, and take the miller's receipt, and the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Fund will pay you the money.

The schedule price of wheat is $3, and of corn $6, till the 1st of October.

P. C. CAMERON, } County
J. W. NORWOOD, } Agents.

Obituary.

Died, of Pneumonia, in Winder Hospital, Va. on July 14th, 1864, BENJAMIN H. HOLDEN, son of Richard and Charlotte Holden, of Franklin Co., N. C., in the 19th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of Manly's Battery. He bore his sufferings as only a true soldier can bear. Just before he yielded up his spirit into the hands of God who gave it, he said to a comrade and brother soldier, "I am going to die; tell my parents I am willing to go; tell them I hope to meet them in a better world.

Blessed hope, he has gone where there will be no more cruel wars. He was a brave soldier, beloved by all his company; a dutiful son, and with his young friends affectionate and kind. He once went to school to the writer of this obituary, and with candor can I say, his deportment and studious habits were unexceptionably good. Peace be to his remains, and when resurrected, may he hear the happy plaudit of "well done faithful soldier, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

Thy life was still the prospect—death so nigh,
Seemed far away, concealed in distant years—
But blooming youth was ripening for the sky,
And now the fondest hopes have faded into tears.

A BROTHER SOLDIER—S. M. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a goad residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

I Have a Brick-Mason

WHO thoroughly understands putting up in brick work, boilers for making Sorghum Molasses. He can be hired by the day or by the job.

K. RAYNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1864.—d1t&w1t

10,000 PIECES NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, which will be sent to any address on reception of our catalogue prices.

We have now become the sole Agents in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, who are the LARGEST and FINEST Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State will be filled at our store.

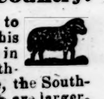
One half off to the trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music, Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 7th, 1864.—w tf

The Best Stock in the Country.



I HAVE been trying for 20 years to get the best breed of SHEEP in this country, and think I have succeded in getting a cross on the Merino and South-Down. The Merino wool is very fine, the South-Down not quite so fine, but the Sheep are larger. I have 5 or 6 RAM LAMBS of the above breed for sale, if applied for soon.

SETH JONES,
sept 7-w1t Near Rolesville, N. C.

Primitive Baptist Association.

THE Annual Meeting of this Association will convene at Neuse Church, six miles north-east of Raleigh, on FRIDAY before the last Sunday in September next. Persons from a distance arriving at Raleigh by railroad, will be furnished with conveyance to the place of meeting.

aug 27-d1t-w3t*

City papers friendly to the cause of religion, please copy.

Notice.—Taken up and committed to

the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.
Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OF

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

The Intentions of Sherman.

From the latest information from Atlanta, published in another column, his intentions are not by any means clear. He has evidently retired from the immediate front of Atlanta and was preparing for crossing and has probably crossed the Chattahoochee ere this.

That some important movement is in progress there can be no doubt, but it is not certain that this movement is a retreat. Sherman, finding that he stood no chance of success where he was, may have entirely altered his plans and this change of position may be the forerunner of new efforts for the capture of Atlanta. Massing his whole strength on our left, he may endeavor to drive our forces from East Point, secure the railroad and compel Hood to uncover the Gate City.

It is the opinion, however, of the Georgia papers near the scene of action, that Sherman is preparing to leave. It is certainly time for him to be disgusted with his want of success. His flanking movements were literally "played out" the moment our army crossed the Chattahoochee, and nothing remained to him but to fight. This he did, on several memorable occasions, and invariably came to grief. For some time back he has ceased his assaults and vented his spite by throwing shells at the women and children who still remain in Atlanta. How long he would have continued this favorite Yankee pastime, it is impossible to tell—perhaps he may have kept it up all winter had not Wheeler got in his rear. This we think is the secret of Sherman having with drawn from our right and centre. By keeping up a show of force on the left, he may hope to convince Hood that he is about to assault that portion of our lines and under cover of this faint, cross his train over the river without let or hindrance.

A few days, or it may be hours, will clear up the mystery. If he assaults our line, another victory will be added to those already won by the army of Tennessee and valuable assistance will be rendered to the Peace party of the North. If he retreats, thousands of stragglers will fall into our hands, the campaign will have proven a disastrous failure, and we shall be well rid of a great nuisance. The assistance rendered to the Northern Peace party will be as great or mayhap' greater than if he had been beaten in battle. Look at it in any light, the news from the front is decidedly encouraging. Like Oliver Twist, we would like to have a "little more."

Holding as we do that the most vital question for reform is the currency—and that the welfare of the confederacy is in the hands of the people and especialy of the farmers, and seeing as we do so much of sound practical intelligence in the letters of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Trenholm, and hoping that his excellent views, if presented to the public, will have a beneficial effect, we think our columns well employed in disseminating his teaching.

We therefore present to-day another of his letters. It is evident that his policy will not be that of the last Congress. It is evident also that about his policy there will be naught but the strictest observance of faith and obligation, and all his arguments are addressed with this one view and on this one idea of strict fidelity and honesty in the discharge of the national liabilities.

He says to the farmers, corporations and manufacturers: Advance your prices, inflate your currency, and you entail on yourselves as the chief carriers the burden of an intolerable debt, a debt which foreigners will be glad to hold and are daily buying.

On the other hand, reduce your prices; value your currency, invest in Government securities, and your gains will be real, not suppositious; they will be retained, not swept away—and you yourselves holding the securities, will become the receivers of the taxes which you will be called to pay.

If these convincing appeals of Mr. Trenholm's produce no effect, then it is manifest either that the people are too absorbed to listen, or that they are heedless of the future.

Losses in the Weldon R. R. Fight.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says our losses in the fight on the Weldon Railroad, on Thursday last, will foot up between six and seven hundred killed and wounded. Among the wounded, he mentions Col. Lane, of the 26th N. C., Regiment. Some fifty odd of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and have been carried to Richmond.—Some of the enemy's prisoners report that they saw one of their general officers dead on the field but did not ascertain his name.—Among the losses, we deeply regret to learn that Col. W. H. A. Speer and Lieut. Colonel Bird were killed. The former had just been elected to our State Senate from the Ashe, Surry, &c., district.

As the troops engaged in this terrible battle were nearly all North Carolinians, we dread to receive the lists of the casualties as the six or seven hundred killed and wounded must of necessity be among the N. C. troops. We are glad to learn that the list of killed is very small—and the entire loss is astonishingly small, compared with the enemy's loss of ten thousand.

It is said that the Electric Spark, which was captured recently by the Confederate cruiser Florida, will be put under command of Captain Semmes until he can get a better vessel.

Sweet Potatoes have made their appearance in our market at $10 per bushel.

GOLD fell in New York on the 29th, 10 per cent., and was quoted at 237. The New York Times says that the prospect of McClellan's nomination did this.

Spirit of the Richmond Press

The *Sentinel* refers to a memorial addressed to Lincoln by the Federal officers imprisoned at Charleston, insisting on "a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our (the Yankees) comrades from the horrors now surrounding them." The memorialists in striving to paint the condition of their fellows in the blackest possible colors, only make a worse case against their own Government; for the action of that Government alone perpetuates the captivity of these prisoners. That Government, with remorseless fiendish instincts, consigns its own people to starvation and misery that it may better carry out its purpose of starving us into submission. The captives have no just cause to complain of our authorities, when their own Government is so criminally responsible for their sufferings.

The *Sentinel* says that the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, which met yesterday, will be watched both here and elsewhere with interest. The *Sentinel* refuses to play the *role* of sooth-sayer, and will not undertake to say who will receive the nomination: but it thinks that the peace party is already powerful enough to defy Mr. Lincoln, and with a judicious nomination it might probably triumph.

The *Dispatch* thinks that as the war progresses we begin to discover that another party will have to join in the fight; that party being Great Britain. The fact is, the *Dispatch* thinks that she is in the fight already. Her blows which she gives under the guise of neutrality are, in the opinion of the *Dispatch* equally distributed. Other people may think differently from that paper when it says that England furnishes Irishmen to fight Confederate, and privateers to gall Yankees. We see thousands of Irishmen, but precious few privateers. The *Dispatch* is not far from the mark when it states that this is England's war; nor are we much mistaken in the belief that the scorings will be hers also.

Two subjects are treated in the *Examiner*—1 The Chicago Convention; and 2, the exchange of prisoners. Speculation in regard to the probable action of the Convention is useless we must "wait for the wagon"—that is, the mail and the telegraph.

In this connection, the *Examiner* states as a known fact, that a fortnight ago a courier from the North, who had passed through Kentucky, entered Virginia, and was passed on to Richmond by the military authorities. Hence some remarkable disclosure is expected this very day—news even more gratifying than a Confederate victory. Placing no reliance on these anticipated divulgencies, the *Examiner* rests its hope of peace on a victory over Grant. So do we.

Exchanges in general, and special exchanges in particular, are considered by the *Examiner* as illustrative of the smartness and meanness of the Yankees. Its irony on Admiral Dahlgren's proposal to General Sam Jones to swap twenty-six citizens (grabbed at a Georgia court-house) for the same number of naval officers, is very biting. The article closes with these words:

Upon this general subject of the exchange of prisoners, there seems no prospect of any arrangement between the two belligerents which will be carried out in good faith by our enemies, until we shall have a hundred and fifty Yankees to give for our thirty Confederates.

"Southern Manufactures" are not to be permitted to languish if the *Enquirer* can help it. A correspondent writes a letter upon the theme "Machinery has become the synonym of economy," and this letter is introduced by the editor of the *Enquirer* with sundry comments, the nature of which may be gathered from the subjoined assertion.

"The Southern people are beginning to realize the tremendous disadvantage under which they labor in having disparaged the importance of material development as a means of defensive war." Ergo, we must crack on steam and go to manufacturing.

The *Whig* says that to say that Lincoln and Grant are our best friends, is but to repeat a Southern axiom. Much more to the purpose is the fact, established by the calculations which we find in late Northern papers, that the prospect of the War Democrats and the Peace Democrats are alike hopeless. The re-election of Lincoln and the continuance of Grant at the head of the Northern armies, is a foregone conclusion. There is to be no armistice, no convention of all the States, no premature attempt at an impossible adjustment. The fight is to be fought out. The winning side is to have its own way, and make its own terms, without the fear of afterclaps, unsettled questions and another war five, ten or fifteen years hence. Which side will be the winner is no longer doubtful, or within the power of the Chicago Convention to render problematical. Lincoln and Grant will settle the question quite to the satisfaction of New England and the South.

THE handsome list of contributions to the Soldiers Female Relief Association, published in this paper a few days since, were erroneously attributed to the Ladies of the neighborhood of Forestville, whereas it should have been *Dunnsville*, in this county—a neighborhood distinguished for patriotic and generous people. Forestville is also, as her contributions will testify when they are forthcoming.

We are again under obligations to friends for Richmond and Petersburg papers in advance of the mails. These favors are highly prized. It is only by private hands we receive papers from Petersburg, the mails having brought us none from that city for about a week past. We shall therefore be greatly obliged by a continuation of such favors.

Subscribe to the Confederate.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you below a list of casualties in the 55th N C Reg't, in the engagements of the 18th and 19th inst., near the Railroad south of Petersburg, which you will please publish;

Aug 18th—Company A: Killed, none.—Wounded, privates J J Adams, severely in leg; Stephen Barnes, severely in leg; J G Proctor, severely in body; A Smith, slightly in leg; G H Lane, severely in head; W E Pender, severely in leg.

Co B: Killed, Jesse Andersen. Wounded, none.

Co C: Killed, none. Wounded, Corpl E F M Lewis, severely in thigh and leg. Privates A Womack, in arm; W Womack, in arm; R H Martin, in foot, severely; T W Martin, finger amputated.

Co D: Killed, none. Wounded, Lieut W H Towney, severely in breast; private, John Millen, severely in arm; A B Hamrick, finger amputated; A M Martin, in arm, severely.

Co E: Killed, none. Wounded Sergt J H Cason, in leg, severely; privates, C H White, slightly in hand; J L Tucker, severely in leg; L V Tyson finger amputated.

Co F: Killed, none. Wounded, Lieut J J Hoyle, right foot amputated; Sergt J R Willis, slightly in side; Corpl J A Kennedy, slightly in shoulder; Peter W M Coyles, right leg amputated; Peter Shuford, slightly in forehead; Solomon Hoyle, slightly in arm.

Co G: Killed, Sergt W F Grantham; private John W Powell. Wounded, private J A Woodall severely in face.

Co H: Killed, none. Wounded, Sergeant Jesse Rives, severely in foot; Corpl D N Keever, in hand, slightly; private J B Kerley, in foot, severely; A Bolick, hip, severely.

Co I: Killed, privates J W Tucker, W C Sandling. Wounded, private G May, right leg amputated; Thos Lee, severely in hand, Wm Winston, slightly in breast; John W Walker, severely in arm; R N Griffin, finger amputated; B G Mason, slightly in head.

Co K: Killed, Stephen Sandford, W M Phillips. Wounded, privates J H Boyd, severely in shoulder; R H Frazier, right hand amputated. Missing, private J H Cretcher.

Aug. 19th—Co A: Killed, none. Wounded, none. Missing, Lieut T J Hadley.

Co C: Killed, none. Wounded, Lieut P R Elam, severely in arm.

Co D: Killed, none. Wounded, private J Beason, in arm and leg, slightly; W S Pryor, severely in shoulder; G H Champion, severely in arm. Missing, private John Green.

Co E: Killed, privates Willie Gurganus, James E Edwards.

Co H: Killed, none. Wounded, private H Swinson, slight in chin and throat. Missing, private M Rawles.

Co I: Killed, none. Wounded, Sergt J T Harris, in leg, slightly; private H May, in hip, severely. Missing, private W F Fuller.

Co K: Killed, none. Wounded, privates L C Daniel. Missing, privates J T Murray, P Blackwell, W S Eakes.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 9 enlisted men; wounded, 3 officers, 43 enlisted men; missing, 1 officer and 7 enlisted men.

Very respectfully,
R W. THOMAS,
Capt. Com'g Reg't.

N. C. RAILROAD, August 29th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—I notice in a recent issue of your paper, a paragraph from the Fayetteville *Observer*, to which you add a complaint that your papers for Pittsboro' and other offices leaving the Railroad at Morrisville, are carried by and brought back by the returning Agent, and charging the Agents on this line with remissness of duty in not delievering them as the train goes west. It is true that mail matter for that point, and even for Durham's is frequently carried by and has to be sent back by the returning agent; but this is not the Agent's fault, for the following reasons: the amount of mail matter received at Raleigh and from the R & G Railroad is so large that it is impossible for the Agent to distribute it before passing Morrisville, and when the Weeklies come out we seldom get through before getting to Hillsboro'. To remedy the difficulty, the Department ordered the P. M. at Raleigh and the Agents on the R & G Railroad to divide the matter—putting that for points east of the shops in one set of pouches, and that west in another set. This enabled the Agents to get through the eastern mail by the time of reach Morrisville, while the order was attended to; but recently it has almost entirely been disregarded, notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances on the subject.

The Raleigh Dailies, which now form a very large portion of the matter from that point, are sent directly from the office to the cars, without making the division above alluded to, and these when added to the mails from the Post Office, form an amount of matter which, as I have before stated, it is impossible to get through with before passing Morrisville and, sometimes, Durham's Station.

I will mention further, that the daily papers of Raleigh are enveloped in common newspaper wrappers and often so carelessly directed with pale ink and fine steel pens that it is impossible to distribute them with that expedition that we could if the directions were legibly written, and many a package, from this cause, never reaches its destination.

I am willing to bear the censure of neglect of duty whenever it can be established that I am guilty of it, but I do not like to be taxed through the news papers with the sins of others; and as I have no control of a paper through which to publish the above explanations, you will please give this note an insertion in your columns, and oblige,

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES H. MOORE.
R't Agt. N. C. R. R.

We give Mr. Moore the benefit of his explanation through our columns, with pleasure. He admits, however, all that we complained of. If the distribution of the mails cannot be made on the Road so as to deliver them to their proper destinations in time, an additional agent should be put on the route.

All Publishers are compelled to use "common newspaper wrappers"—it is the only wrapping paper to be had, except that which is held at so high a price that they cannot afford to purchase it. The wrappers of the *Confederate* are written on with a quill pen, and have large and plain enough inscriptions to be quickly read.

However, we are ready to concede the heavy labor which the Route Agents on this Road have to perform, and we hope for their relief and expedition the Postmaster here will make up pouches for points east of the Shops. We know the gentlemanly Agents, Messrs. Moore and Palmer, too well to suppose they would be derelict in duty—but we hope they will use a little *extra* efforts to deliver the papers in time at their places of destination. Sometimes packages pass the points where they should leave the Railroad, and are not returned by the next down train. *This* can certainly be remedied.

A Letter from Secretary Trenholm.

The annexed letter from Secretary Trenholm was written to a gentleman in Savannah:

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and read it with great interest. Our views have been generally of accord upon the subject of the finances, and I would willingly follow how the course you recommend if it were possible. But it is not; the recent measures of Congress are but partially accomplished; and to arrest them half way, and attempt to substitute others, would lead to a condition of things approaching financial anarchy. Until the regular session of Congress, nothing can be done in the way of legislation for the redress of present ills. I shall do all in my power by a prudent administration of existing laws, to sustain the credit of the Government, until Congress assembles. And having given to their measures a patient, fair and deliberate trial, I shall perhaps be listened to then with more attention, in suggesting measures of relief. For what may take place in the meantime, I am in no way responsible. But our difficulties ought not to be aggravated by this short delay; and they can become so only in one way, viz: by the people advancing the price of supplies upon the Government.

The chief outlay now is for wheat, corn, fodder and meat; woolen and cotton goods; and railroad transportation. For these the Government deals with the planters, the manufacturer and the railroad companies.—Nearly all its foreign supplies are now imported through its own agencies, and add but little either to the circulation or the funded debt.

For the home purchase enumerated, and all other domestic expenditures, it is estimated that the outlay will not exceed three hundred millions from the 1st of July to the 24st December, provided that prices are not advanced beyond those of last year. These expenditures are thus under the almost absolute control of those three interests. And of these the planters are the chief in number, importance and influence. They hold the entire supply of food for the soldiers in the field and his family at home. Will they advance the prices of food and with an abundent harvest? I hope and believe they will not.

Be that as it may, it is a risk that has been deliberately undertaken by Congress, in the arrangements of the two bills, and upon them the responsibility rests. The Virginia planters have nobly done their duty, in holding public meetings and opposing any advance of the schedule prices for their productions; and we must hope that their brethren in other States will not display a smaller share of patriotism and wisdom. There is no class so deeply concerned as themselves in keeping down the expenses of the Government. They are the great property holders of the country, and upon them must at last rest the chief burden of the public debt. There can be no escape from its ultimate payment; even now the bonds of the Government in immense sums are daily passing into the hands of foreigners, and coming more and more under the protection of international obligations. And our people are thus blindly allowing the only description of security that will maintain its present value on the return of peace to pass into the hands of strangers, while they themselves are employing the large sums paid them by the Government for domestic productions, to inflate more and more the prices of all descriptions of property, only to find their supposed gains swept away by the ruinous decline that will follow the return of peace.

If the planters saw their true interests they would be first to insist upon low prices and prudent expenditures. And the proceeds of every bushel of corn would be invested by them in Government securities, that they might themselves become the receivers of the future taxes. Yours most respectfully,

G. A. TRENHOLM.

From the Conservative.

Tribute to North Carolina---Letter From Gen. Lee.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Gen. Lee to Gov. Vance, complimenting the North Carolina Troops for their glorious victory achieved at Reams' Station. This tribute from the great Hero of this revolution is the highest honor that could be paid to North Carolina. Let every soldier treasure it up as a moment of inestimable value:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., August 29, 1864.

His Excellency, Z B VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th ult.

The brigades of Generals Cook, MacRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through a thick abattis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's work with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commander and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry.

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't
R. E. LEE, General.

A correspondent of the Greensboro' *Citizen* says:

In the charge made by Scales' N. C Brigade and Anderson's Georgia Brigade, (in the fight on the Weldon Railroad) the latter broke and uncovered the right flank of Scales, who was compelled to fall back, while under a heavy and concentrated fire within but a few yards of the enemy's breast works. The next charge was made by Lane's, Cooke's, Kirkland's and Scales' Brigades, though the latter Brigade was not so heavily engaged in the second charge as in the first. Maj. Gen. Wilcox and Lieut. Gen. Hill complimented Scales' Brigade for the first fine charge, and all blame Anderson's for giving way.

IT is stated by the Yankees, that Burnside's corps, which entered the campaign 30,000 strong, and has participated in all the prominent fights since the 6th of May, has been so reduced, that it is now scarcely as effective as a full division. This corps has lost heavily in nearly all the fights around Petersburg.

THE term of service of twenty-six regiments in Sherman's army expired during the month of August.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Atlanta Evacuated.

MACON, Sept. 3.—During the last two days the city has been full of the wildest excitement. The operations on the line of the Railroad has cut off communication with the Press Reporters around Atlanta. The result of the action of Thursday was that Hardee was overpowered with overwhelming numbers and fell back to Lovejoy's Station. Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the Railroad in possession of the enemy. It is now ascertained that six corps of Sherman's troops were thrown upon the Railroad. Only Hardee's and Lee's corps confronted them. The losses on both sides large, but as the Yankees on Thursday attacked our entrenchments, it is supposed they suffered much more heavily than our forces. No reliable details can be obtained. Reports are current that Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning !!! but no positive information received.

Collision occurred yesterday on Macon Railroad at Barnesville, killing 20 prisoners and breaking up the train seriously.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

MACON, Sept. 3.—Parties from the front report our losses on Wednesday not exceeding six hundred. On Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our arms in heavy columns, and were each time repulsed with heavy slaughter. They concentrated on Gowan's front, and breaking our lines, their retreat became necessary, which was effected on Thursday night. Prisoners report only four Yankee corps engaged there menacing Atlanta, and guarding their communications.

No reliable information regarding yesterday's operations, or the position of Hood.

Official from Atlanta.

RICHMOND, Sep. 4.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Hood was received on the 3d.

On the evening of the 30th, the enemy made a lodgement across Flat river, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st, with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary for us to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st. Our loss on the evening of the 31st small on the evening of the 1st Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro', was assaulted by superior force by the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

Later and Encouraging from Georgia.

MACON, Sep. 4.—All doubts about the fall of Atlanta are ended. It was evacuated Thursday night and occupied by the enemy at eleven o'clock Friday morning. Gen. Hoods blew up the surplus ordnance and burned his commissary stores, and has drawn off on the McDonough road, leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood stained ruins.

Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoys' station on the Macon and Western railroad. The enemy are reported retreating from that point towards Atlanta. In the fight at Jonesboro' on Thursday, Gen. Gowan, together with the 6th and part of the 2nd Arkansas regiments, were captured. We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

Chicago Nominations.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The nominees of the Chicago Convention, are McClellan and Pendleton.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The enemy have withdrawn from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Memphis. The troops are supposed to be designed for Missouri and Virginia.

Platform Adopted by the Chicago Convention.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The following Platform was adopted at Chicago, with four dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the frame work of a government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, (during which, under the pretence of military necessity or the war power, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired,) justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections, held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election, will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens, in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of States' rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with, and the denial of, the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the the event of our attaining power, they will receive the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

Long, of Ohio, offered an amendment to add the first Kentucky resolution of '98.

Cox, of Ohio, called the previous question, and the Platform was adopted.

ockton of New Jersey, nominated McClellan for the Presidency. Long invoked the Convention not to add to the weakness of the platform by placing such a man in nomination.

Harris of Maryland, made a fierce onslaught on McClellan and knocked down a New York delegate who denounced him as a traitor.

On first ballot McClellan received 200 votes; Saymour 23. McClellan was declared nominated. Horatio Seymour made a speech pleading that when McClellan was placed in the Presidential chair, he would devote all his abilities to the best interests of his country: securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people.

Vallandigham moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amid deafening applause.

Pendleton was unanimously nominated for Vice President, on the second ballot. The Convention then adjourned.

From Mobile and Mississippi.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—An official dispatch received from North Mississippi is to the effect, that the yankee Smith's force, is certainly retreating to Memphis, a large part of the army having been mustered out of service.

The flag of truce boat at Pascagoula yesterday, in addition to Confederate surgeons, brought a number of New Orleans exiles. The New Orleans Era claims that a Confederate camp at Vidia, west of the Mississippi river, was attacked, and 38 men killed and wounded and 60 horses captured.

The yankees are dragging Mobile bay for torpedoes. They are also bringing up monitor Tecumseh, with a [redacted].

They are bragging over their raid on Clinton, Louisiana, and say it damaged the Confederates several hundred thousand dollars. They say their soldiers loaded themselves with all kinds of plunder. The Picayune's account says our loss was 120 killed and wounded and the yankee loss about 30 killed and wounded. The expedition returned to Baton Rouge with four to six captured cannon. The Federal enrollment begins forthwith at Vicksburg. At Natchez cotton was quoted at 175 to 180.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—Six vessels off Battery McIn osh to-day. The enemy still hug the shore at Cedar Point, keeping at a respectful distance. The enemy quiet here.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The enemy attempted the second time to blow up Sumter last night, with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 30 yards from the fort.

Railroad Collision.

BARNESVILLE, Sept. 2.—A terrible collision has just taken place 2½ miles above here, between a train of wounded soldiers and the up train ahead of regular schedule time. In the excitement nothing definite could be learned, but it is probable that no less than 15 or 20 are killed, and many horribly mutilated.

Latest From Georgia.

LOVEJOY'S, Sept. 5.—Our army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point. All trains brought off safe. The Federals entered Atlanta in column, by Peach Tree road, on Friday morning.

At nine o'clock they left a garrison and post command and passed through to join the main army. Possession of the city was very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

Gen. Morgan Killed.

BRISTOL, Sept. 5.—Major General John H. Morgan was killed at Greenville, yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion, by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms, that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception, when caught as well as against their aiders and abetters, in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will be issued to the entire militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by timely submission, they will spare me the pain of hunting down, like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed, and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro. tem.

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All the daily papers in the State copy one week—all other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

Yesterday the Northern anti-war, anti-Lincoln Convention met at Chicago. We doubt not it attracted to that city every element of opposition to the Baboon's administration, and that the enormous profligacy, cruelty, inhumanity and tyranny of the Seward *regime* were thoroughly canvassed and ventilated.—We doubt not the Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. We doubt not it has placed before the people of the North the plain naked issue of peace or war. It being the advocate of peace, we doubt not, likewise, that the man of its selection will be of such character as to attract the united support of all men opposed to Lincoln, except the radical rationalistic element of the Fremont stripe. The man will be worthy of the cause he is destined to mission, and beyond doubt the people of that benighted region will not be left in any uncertainty as to the "platform" of the candidate. There will be no platitudes of *double-entendre*. It will be precise, distinct, unmistakable peace—cessation of war, stoppage of carnage. This will be the one side of the picture. The other—Lincoln's and Seward's and Fremont's war, drafts, blood, slaughter, with all the fillings!—a, which the Yankee has come at last to comprehend. Following this Convention will come the wild enthusiasm to be created by this new programme. Wild and excited will it be, because of the novelty of the new attitude. This Convention will have dared to beard the power of government. It will have done so under the most imposing surroundings. Governor Seymour, of New York, is to be the inaugurator of the opening proceedings. Bishop Hopkins, that eminent divine, who stood out with all the force of an honest and great mind against the primeval cause of this deluge of blood, who cleared his skirts of all stain, and boldly defended the right—he is to invoke the Divine blessing on this assembly. No Tyng, nor Beecher, nor any of the Pennsylvania Episcopalians, who lately made themselves "clay in the hands of a Potter" and allowed themselves to be moulded up into stiff abolition war fanatics; nor any strong minded miscegenators, nor loyal leaguers, like Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Dix, the worthy fraternals of long gone-by struggliage; none of these will be allowed to enter this respectable assemblage. What of God's ministers, of all the churches, who may be there, will be veritable shepherds—neither wolves nor robbers.

The enthusiasm of the people to follow this extraordinary demonstration, will partake of direct hostility to the government. It will be prepared, it will be armed, and it will stand its ground. Its first roll will be upon the mediated draft, which is to commence the fifth of September, and on 'whatsoever source this stone falls, it will grind it to powder." We have a deep interest in this contest. But our policy is to let it alone. We adopt the sentiments which we copy to-day from the Macon Telegraph—"leave them alone." We readily discovered the object and aim of the late series of articles from the Richmond Sentinel, and gave them the aid which, in our judgment, they were entitled to. If we subjected ourselves to misrepresentation, we trusted the fair minded reader to extricate us. We look now with anxiety to see the future unfold in Yankee land. We long to hear the voices of Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long, Seymour, of Connecticut, Wm. B Reed, Charles J. Ingersoll, impassioned, fearless, eloquent, uttering the stifled truths of the last four years, and we predict that their reception by the mass will be marked with overwhelming unanimity. At every stage the outcry of a people against oppression and against destruction, will become more thrilling, and we here predict that this Lincoln and his crew have at last struck the breaker, and his craft is at the mercy of the waves for the next two months:

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

LEAVE THEM ALONE.—We are one who believe the South has a vast interest at stake in the Northern Presidential election now pending. That the question of a protracted war or a speedy cessation of hostilities absolutely hangs upon the issue—that the defeat of Lincoln will practically end the war in a short time, no matter who else is elected, and that therefore the vast interests of the South and of humanity in general, are involved in the result. Frankly, we see no chance of ending this war in any short time, unless Lincoln be defeated.

There are many other newspaper writers, however, who take no such view of the matter, and profess a total indifference as to the fate of a party which set the war on foot and has waded eyelids deep in the best blood of the South. In fact, they have persuaded themselves, by a peculiar ratiocination, that it is absolutely better for the South that Lincoln should be his own successor, and the Northern people should indorse at the ballot-box all the horrid enormities of the past four years and launch forth again with renewed vigor upon the bloody track of Southern subjugation.

The advocates of either view of this subject are either purposely or unconsciously mingling more or less warmly in the contest. We have noticed in the Richmond Sentinel a series of articles intended to play into the hands of the Lincoln opposition, and which have therefore provoked no little animadversion by another portion of the Lincoln press. By indirection or implication, in its anxiety to furnish standing-ground for the anti-Lincoln party, the Sentinel has made concessions which have alarmed the sensitive and suspicious, and set them thus early busily at work in combating the views of the Sentinel and the inferences which they fear the Northern opposition may draw from them.

They are, in particular, very much concerned in the work of extinguishing in the minds of the Northern Democracy all hope of re-union or re-construction by negotiation. They are wonderfully solicitous that no man North of Mason and Dixon's line should be allowed to err or to deceive himself in this particular. Re-construction must be the offspring alone of Southern subjugation, and the politician of the North who holds out any other hope, is a fool or a knave.

Never before in the history of the continent, even under the old United States, did these men betray such extreme solicitude to guard the North against a mistake in casting their ballots, and why they are so very particular to set the North right on this or any other point, they must answer to themselves. The South certainly is in no wise responsible for any mistakes her enemies may commit upon this or any other subject.

Thus before the Northern Presidential contest is fairly begun, the South is in danger of seriously involving herself in it. Either from force of habit, or restlessness of mind, the *presses* of the South are in danger of furnishing much of the material upon which the Northern Presidential campaign will be fought and, as we believe, of electioneering more potently for Lincoln than any of the Black Republican organs can do unaided.

Now why not leave these parties to make and fight on their own issues? It will be impossible not to feel a deep interest in the result; but why need we feel called upon to challenge or controvert a single argument or assertion either party may advance. We are accountable neither for what they say or what they believe. They have yet no power to summon us as witnesses for either party, and why should we volunteer testimony. If we persist in it, on either side, we may well lay the foundation for bitter and unavailing regrets hereafter. Leave them alone. Let us be content with facts and events.

If any one supposes that in any of our articles upon the currency, and upon the prevailing high prices, that we have intended to attach the blame particularly to any one class of the community, he has wholly misunderstood our meaning and design. If the larger portion of blame falls seemingly on the farmer, it is by force of circumstances. The farmer being, in point of number and influence, much the largest class of sellers, and the articles he sells being of that kind which most feelingly attracts the public notice, it was altogether natural that towards him the attention of the public should be directed.—There are individual cases where men and corporations have heartlessly speculated upon the prime necessaries of life, to gorge and fatten upon the sufferings of their fellows. But the blame of the high prices is general—it attaches to all classes, and its origin and growth have been the result of a want of confidence in the government which patriots should never have withdrawn. We are reminded of the justness of this general application of the fault, by an incident which occurred within our notice, wherein a brother lawyer bore his part: A client applied to a friend of ours, who is remarkable for his shrewd judgment, and withal, for a sharp wit, to enquire if a suit could be maintained on a certain instrument. The counsel demanded for his fee fifty dollars for the opinion, which in peace times he would have given for four dollars. The client demurred to the fee; whereupon said the attorney—'you are a farmer and raise sweet potatoes; I love *them*; give me five bushels; they are worth two dollars and a half in specie, but you charge ten dollars a bushel; you see I charge less at fifty than I did at four dollars.' The illustration was manifest—the potatoes were paid—the instrument examined, and the opinion given that no suit could be maintained.

We blame in this case neither the lawyer nor farmer, individually. Our city Printers have just struck for higher wages. We would have been glad to pay them as they wished, but in conformity with our opinions, and also in conformity with our means, we could not do so. But the strike of the Printers is not to be considered as an inordinate extortion—it is a part of the prevailing want of confidence which undermines the financial operations of the government, and destroys confidence in the currency.

A farmer in the Charlotte *Bulletin* enquires "when shall reform begin, and what will be the most advisable course to pursue to bring it about?" We answer: Let it begin a peace. Let farmers, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, tradesmen, business men of all kinds, meet in public assembly and first demand of the Confederate Commissioners to reduce their schedule, which is wholly inexcusable. Then resolve that they WILL *estimate* the Confederate currency at an approximation at least to specie value. Let them determine to sell and buy only on this estimate. Let them instruct their Representatives to legislate for preserving the national integrity; and let them mark all absentees—all who encourage, who would marplot—and let the force of public animadversion bear upon these men, or on any class of men who withhold countenance and support from these wise measures.

And no where can the movement commence more properly than in Mecklenburg. One movement will beget others. It only needs to begin. The times are propitious to the movement. The advent of Mr. Trenholm to the Treasury is a new era. His assurances are bold and satisfying. His judgment may be relied on. Heaven has smiled on the labors of the husbandman, and the earth yields abundance. Victory camps with our soldiers and accompanies him in the battle. The auguries are of peace—early, honorable peace. The nation can pay all she owes with scarce a burden upon her people. Nothing can avert prosperity from us, if we are true to ourselves. But don't let one class wait on another; let the farmers begin; their influence will compel others.

A COMET COME.—A correspondentt of the Charleston *Courier*, has discovered what he supposes to be a comet. He observed it at about one o'clock, a. m., in the east, some twirty-five degrees above the horizon. He desires that observers look for it, and see if he be right in his conclusions as to its character.

One thousand beef cattle, captured by Gen. Wheeler, arrived in Macon on Monday last.

The Late Peace Interview in Richmond--Circular from the State Department.

The following circular from the State Department will explain itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Richmond, Va., August 25, 1864.

SIR: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States on the subject of informal overtures for peace between two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have, doubtless, acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign governments. "The principles, sentiments, and proposes, by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness.' The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by General Lee from Lieutenant-General Grant, in the following words;

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, "City Point, Va., July 8, 1864.

"*General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia:*

"General: I would request that Colonel James F. Jacquess, Seventy-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Colonel Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The objects of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould as Commissioner.

"If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

"Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find convenient to make, I subscribe myself,

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant-General, U. S. A."

On the reference of this letter to the President, he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter; and Colonel Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers, sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of commissioners. Colonel Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th of July, Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:

"SPOTSWOOD HOUSE,
"Richmond, Va., July 17, 1864.

"*Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of Confederate States of America:*

"Dear Sir: The undersigned, James F. Jacquess, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiantions as would ultimate in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore asked an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply, are

"Most truly and respectfully,
"Your obedient servants,
"JAMES F. JACQUESS,
"JAMES R. GILMORE."

The word "official" is underscored, and the word "peace" doubly underscord, in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office; and on their arrival, stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge, and at the desire, of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if commissioners were appointed without some such understanding, they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views, and would state them if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to General Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Colonel Jacquess then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known, that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise, as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly, that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?"

Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 P. M., that, at least, I presumed he would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Colonel Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould came a few moments after, with Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered, that as these proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent confederacy; and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess to Richmond has been rendered necessary by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was premissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen, in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying, in an eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State

HON. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., &c., Paris.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of September next. Tuition from eight to ten dollars per month, *in advance*. Board, one hundred dollars per month, payable *monthly*, in advance; or, about eight dollars per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are small extra charges for washing and room rent. Students are requested to bring all the text-books they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY,
july 29-w10t President.

NORTH CAROLINA,

LENOIR COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the probate of the will of Henry A. Chamberlin:

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Martha J. Burt, and any other heirs at law of said H. A. Chamberlin, deceased, and next of kin, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina publication is therefore ordered for six successive weeks, in the weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., notifying the heirs at law and next of kin, to appear at the Court House in Kinston, on the 1st Monday in January next, 1856, to witness proceedings in the matter of said probate and to make objections, if any they have, or otherwise be bound by said proceedings.

Witness: N. Hunter, Clerk of said court, at office in Kinston, 1st Monday July, A. D. 1864.

N. HUNTER, Clerk.

aug 19-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1864.

Sarah Fisher,
vs.
Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, Heirs at Law of Thomas Fisher, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, are non-residents of this State: it is ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Confederate for six successive weeks, notifying said parties personally to appear at the Court House in Morganton, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them.

Witness, J. B. Kincaid, Clerk of said Court, at office in Morganton, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A. D. 1864.

J. B. KINCAID, C. C. C.

july 26-w6w

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

Johnson's Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster, ($50 per 100)	1 00
Love and Liberty—Song ($40, per 100)	75
The above books are just from the press.	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, by L Branson,	2 00
Hill's Poems, by Theo H Hill,	1 50
Morven and Linda, by Rev A W Mangum,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, by M B Moore,	75
Myrtle Leaves, by Rev A W Mangum,	2 00

☞ The above books are sold at one-third off to the trade.

OTHER BOOKS ON HAND.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's Catechism,	75
Camp and Field, by Dr Joseph Cross,	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 50
The War and its Heroes, Illustrated,	3 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations, E H Pollard,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Seige of Vicksburg,	2 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems' Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, 8 vols.,	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr. Deems' Portrait,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, in 12 vols,	125 00
Bancroft's History United States, 7 vols.,	85 00
Abbot's Illustrated Histories, each	7 00
Secon l Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, by Rev T M Baker,	1 50
A Few Chestnuts for the Children, by Uncle Charles,	1 50
A Sunday School in Every Church, by Rev B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, by H F Buckner,	1 25
Robert Cushman or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, by Uncle Charles,	75
Life of T C Wimberly, by Uncle Charles,	75
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS.

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp Book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides.	1 50

NOVELS.

Macaria, by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten, by Judge Longstreet,	5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,	1 25
Lady Audley's Secret, by M E Braddon,	5 00
Robert and Harold, by R F Goulding,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables Fantine,	3 00
" " St. Dennis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Novelette,	2 00
Silas Marner, by Miss Evans,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards	2 00

☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage. BARNSON & FARRAR.

july 1-12t. Raleigh, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Official From General Hood.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—The following was received here this morning:

ATLANTA, Aug. 28—To Hon. J. A. Seddon: The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, near Sandtown, and their right extending to points opposite and near the West Point railroad, between East Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with continued line.

Dispatches of the 19th, from Wheeler, report the capture of Dalton, with a large quantity of stores, about 200 prisoners and 200 mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of the railroad. His command is in good condition.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Aug 30.—The enemy have occupied the West Point railroad and are fortifying and removing the track south. It was reported last night that the Federal cavalry were advancing in the direction of West Point.

Col. W. R. Coffee, of the 60th Kentucky Regiment, is appointed Provost Marshal General of this army and assumed his position this morning.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The situation in front of this place and Bermuda Hundreds unchanged. During the whole of yesterday the enemy poured a furious and continuous fire of shot and shell upon the town, doing however little or no damage. To day all comparatively quiet.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—The Lynchburg Republican of Saturday, states that the Yankee cavalry advanced on Rogeraville a few days since and retired the way they came. It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, was between Knoxville and Bristol, advancing into Kentucky.

Northern News.

MOBILE, August 28.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Senatobia August 27th, says the Chicago *Times* has received Memphis papers to the 25th.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says the seige of Petersburg has been raised. Grant has sacrifised thirty thousand men within less than 60 days. He began the seige with one hundred and twenty thousand men, sent twenty-five thousand to protect Washington, leaving a force before Petersburg of seventy-five thousand.

No more crowing over Mobile or Atlanta. A Baltimore dispatch says the Confederates occupy Martinsburg and that Winchester has been evacuated. The Potomac fords are guarded. Early's forces are estimated at fifty five thousand.

Adam Johnson is advancing on Cumberland with twelve hundred men. A party of Miner's troops were badly cut up below fort Donelson. Arms have been clandestinely carried into Indiana for the disloyalists. A Government steamer, has been captured and burned on White river.

Memphis on the 23d was a scene of terrible excitement. A report prevailed that Forrest, Dick Taylor and Loring were about attacking. The people were wild, running under the Bluff. The military took to boats. Another report was that Taylor was planting batteries on Arkansas shore. The confusion increased—the military turned out—the excitement lasted several hours. Many persons have been arrested for carrying news to Forrest.

All quiet at Mobile.

SECOND DESPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—The Baltimore American admits that the 5th corps lost in the fight of Friday and Sunday, near Petersburg, 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. A telegram from Harper's Ferry of the 26th says a reconnoissance was made on the morning of the 25th by a large force of cavalry under Torbett, about a mile from town.

The column encountered Breckinridge's corps, and some skirmishing ensued. The Rebel General withdrew his command, having lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, including several staff officers. All the fords from Williamsport to Point of Rocks are well guarded.

THIRD DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—Northern dates to yesterday are to hand. The Washington Chronicle gives an account of a sharp fight on the 23d, at Duffield's Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Losses on both sides severe. At night fall Federals fell back to their original position.

It is reported that the second Schofield's corps, left Atlanta on the 16th, with fifteen days rations, for Macon. On the 20th Wheeler attacked, captured, and killed the negro guard and three hundred white laborers at Stewart's Landing.

A telegram from Nashville on the 24th, says matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army is engaged in advancing and strengthening the works. On the 14th, Major Gen. Dodge was shot in the head by a sharpshooter, and is since reported dead. Gen. Lightburn, of Logan's corps, was wounded in the same way.

A telegram from Washington contains a rumor that Lincoln has sent peace commissioners to Richmond. Fremont declines to withdraw from the Presidential contest.

Forrest captured 250 prisoners at Memphis; his forces occupied the city two hours, and during that time robbed the principal Hotels and boarding houses.

Gold in New York 253.

From Mississippi and Mobile.

OSYKA, Aug. 29.—The yankees commenced falling back on Clinton to-day in the direction of Baton Rouge.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.—No change in affairs at this point to report.

In Memoriam.

EDWARD PETER CLINGMAN.

Lieut. CLINGMAN was in his 22d year. He was a native of Huntsville, North Carolina, and the oldest child of his parents. His father, Dr. Henry P. Clingman, with his family, moved to Arkansas about ten years ago, where he settled. Edward Peter had been preparing for the medical profession, and was in Memphis on his way to St. Louis to attend medical lectures, when he first saw the proclamation of Lincoln, which aroused the Southern people to arms. Away from home and friends, and young as he was, with that spirit and promptitude which marked his subsequent career, he determined to proceed no further, and at once volunteered as a soldier. He was sent to Pensacola, where he served for a time, then transferred to a company of cavalry from his adopted State, which had just formed in Searcy, and afterwards became a part of the 3d Arkansas regiment (cavalry) upon its organization. A vacancy occurring he was elected a Lieutenant, was ever at his post and performed his duties cheerfully and gallantly. While on his way with his brigade (Bate's) from Longstreet to reinforce Johnston, and as he passed through Western North Carolina, in the neighborhood of his mother, who was residing in Mocksville, a refugee from her home, he obtained a leave of absence for a few days to visit her. He had grown to be a man since she had last seen him; was in fine health and good spirits. Just grown to full manhood, of tall and commanding person, of noble intellect and good name, his future was full of bright promise, and for him his family had high hopes. His stay was short, for he left in time to rejoin his regiment before his furlough had expired. It was the only furlough he had ever had, the only visit to his family since the beginning of the war, and it was his last! A comrade in communicating the sad intelligence to his mother, says: "He fell, and died the glorious death of a soldier while leading a charge made by our company on the 28th day of July, near Campbellton, on the Chattahoochee river. You have lost a noble and affectionate son, we a brave and generous comrade, and true friend. His loss is sincerely mourned by our company and by the entire regiment."

He gave his life freely to his country; he fell in a cause which his large heart and generous patriotism cherished as sacred; a cause for which all good christians pray, and God prospers; and this reflection gives great balm to the bereaved.

On Dr. Hornby's farm,
He fills a soldier's grave!